Administration Report

of the

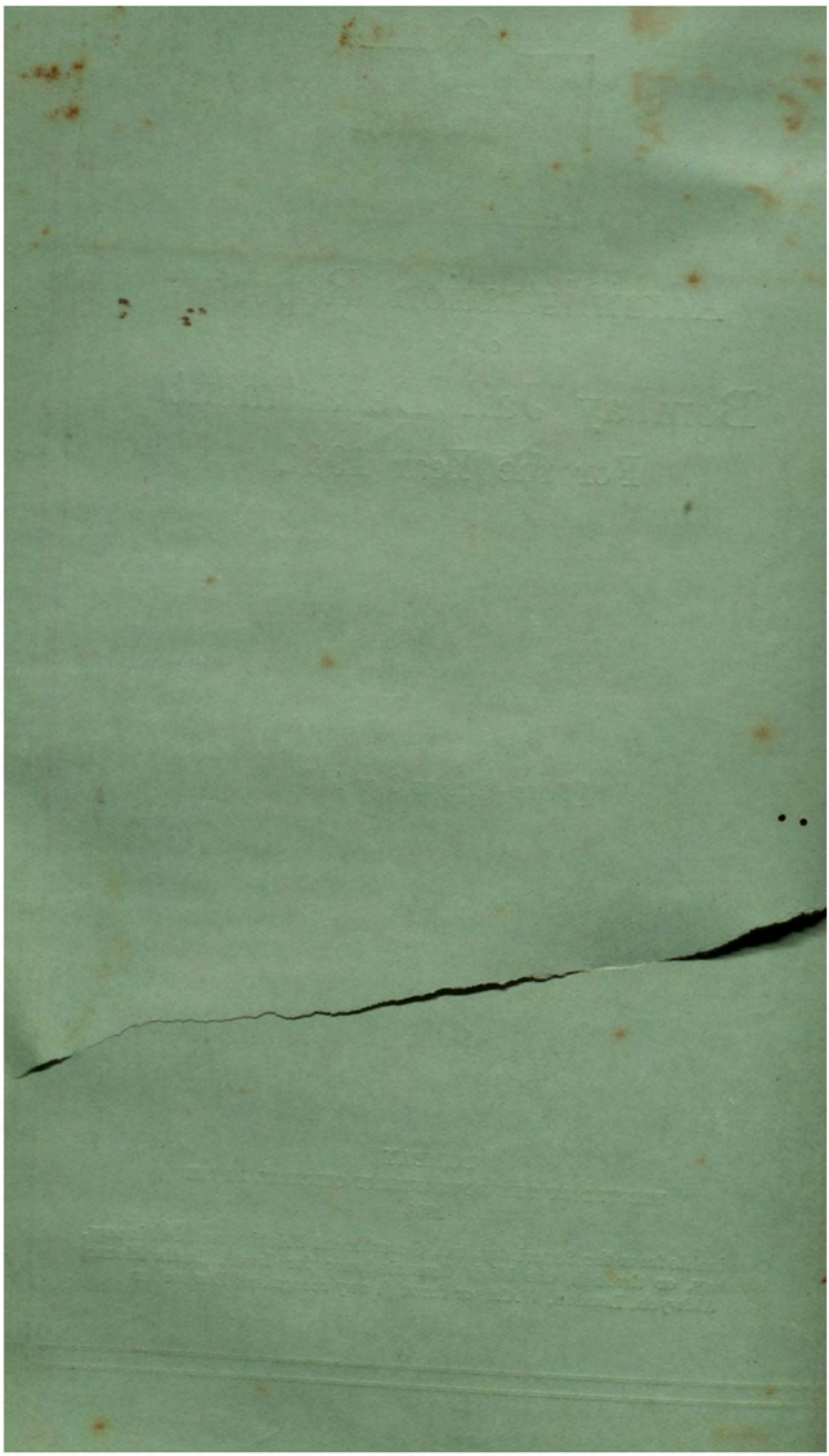
Bombay Jail Department

For the Year 1932

[Price—Annas 3 *or* 4*d.*]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1933

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognised Bookseller



gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

CONTENTS

		Pages.
Report	... ...	1-27
General Summary	... ...	28
Statement No.	I—Number and disposal of convicts	29-30
Do.	II—Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts ...	31-32
Do.	III—Sentences of convicts	33
Do.	IV—Previous occupations ... ... and	34-35
Do.	V—Escapes	
Do.	VI—Jail offences and punishments	36-37
Do.	VII—Cost of guarding and maintenance	38-41
Do.	VIII—Jail manufactures ... ... and	42-43
Do.	IX—Net cost of maintenance	
Do.	X—Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners.	44
Do.	XI—Admissions and deaths	45-46
Do.	XII—Mortality according to length of time passed in Jail.	47
Do.	XIII—Undertrial prisoners	48
Statement B—	The condition of convicts released	49
Do.	C—Working of remission system	50

No. 5615 of 1933.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :
Poona, 26th April 1933.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. E. DOYLE, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report for the year 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report on Prisons and Jails in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year 1932. The usual statistical tables are attached.

2. Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., officiated as Inspector-General of Prisons till the 15th April 1932, when, on return from leave, I resumed charge of that office.

I—Introductory.

3. The year under report saw the breakdown of the "Truce" and the recrudescence of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the work of this Department had once again to be carried out under abnormal conditions.

To meet the demands for additional accommodation, necessitated by the committal to prison of large numbers of persons convicted of crimes connected with this subversive movement, temporary prisons had to be opened.

4. The Extension Camp Prison at Yeravda was opened on the 30th January and the Temporary Prison at Visapur on the 1st February.

5. The Civil Jail which adjoins Arthur Road Prison was vacated of its ordinary population of Civil prisoners, who were transferred to a Chawl at Worli, the Jail being used as a Special Female Prison to accommodate the overflow of female prisoners from Arthur Road Prison.

6. Additional tented accommodation for females was also provided at the Female Jail at Yeravda and in the Female Section of Ahmedabad Central Prison.

7. An extension was opened at Nasik Road Central Prison on the 18th July, to cope with the difficulty during the monsoon of housing the larger number of prisoners than usual in the regular prisons. It was found possible to close this Temporary Camp Extension from the 1st December.

8. To add to the difficulties of this Department serious communal rioting took place in Bombay, resulting in the arrest of very large numbers of rioters of both communities—for whom emergent

accommodation had to be provided. This Department rose to the occasion and within forty-eight hours, there came into being at Worli, what was to all intents and purposes a Central Prison. Here three Chawls were taken over for this purpose manned and equipped, and this Department was ready on 19th May to deal with the very large influx of rioters, fresh from an orgy of killing. A very creditable performance, when it is realised that the resources of the Jail Department were already very severely strained.

The statistics for the Temporary Prisons will be found as under :—

(*a*) The extensions at Yeravda and Nasik Road are included in the figures for the Yeravda Central Prison and Nasik Road Central Prison respectively.

(*b*) Visapur Temporary Prison—shown separately.

(*c*) Worli Temporary Prison—shown under "Sub-Jails and Lockups."

9. A handbook for Probation Officers was printed, and supplied to all District and other Magistrates, as sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. S.-3, dated 23rd February 1932.

10. An After-Care Association in connection with the Borstal School was started at Sholapur.

11. Section 12 of the Borstal Schools Act was amended by Act No. X of 1932.

12. Plans for a Borstal Farm have tentatively been agreed to by Government. Owing however to the Civil Disobedience Movement it has not been possible to give effect to them this year.

13. Owing to the transfer of the administration of Aden to the Government of India from the 1st April 1932—statistics for the Jails at Aden for the whole year under report, have not been included in this report, in accordance with instructions included in Home Department letter No. 1925/3, dated the 22nd November 1932.

General supervision of the Jails at Aden still remains vested in the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay.

II—Jail Population.

Admission of convicts, Civil prisoners and Undertrials.

14. This may be summarized as follows :—

—		1931.	1932.
Total population at commencement of year		17,478	13,846*
Admitted during the year (excluding transfers).	Convicted	29,548	44,310
	Civil	1,515	1,248
	Undertrial	86,026	1,05,010
Released during the year		1,20,656	1,47,246
Total population at close of year		13,911	17,168
Average daily population		14,864	19,160

* Excludes the population of the Jails at Aden.

15. (*a*) Direct admissions of convicted and undertrial prisoners to the five larger Sind Jails were 9,215 as compared with 7,782 in 1931.

Sind Jails.

—	1931.	1932.	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	743	1,280	+ 537
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,498	1,876	+ 378
Sukkur District Prison	929	890	— 39
Shikarpur Special Prison	1,098	1,398	+ 300
Sind Convict Gang	.....	.....	.....
	4,268	5,444	+1,176

The increase at the Prisons of Karachi and Hyderabad was directly due to the Civil Disobedience Movement. At Shikarpur it was probably due to the trade depression and cultivators obtaining smaller incomes as a result of a fall in prices of cereals, which has led to an increase of crime in the district. The small decrease at Sukkur calls for no comment.

(*b*) **Undertrials**:—

—	1931.	1932.	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	834	1,264	+430
Hyderabad Central Prison	953	1,015	+ 62
Sukkur District Prison	1,095	958	−137
Shikarpur Special Prison	632	534	— 98
Sind Convict Gang	.....	.....	.....
	3,514	3,771	+257

The increase was due to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(*c*) Admissions into Sub-Jails were as under:—

1929	9,895
1930	12,294
1931	11,414
1932	12,287

(*d*) The number of persons sent to Prison in Sind under the Security Section of the Criminal Procedure Code was as follows:—

1929	406
1930	459
1931	673
1932	749

LIBRARY

The details for each Prison being as under :—

	1931	1932
Karachi District Prison ...	54	51
Hyderabad Central Prison ...	368	379
Sukkur District Prison ...	120	88
Shikarpur Special Prison ...	131	231
	673	749

Transfers.

16. The number of prisoners transferred during the year was 8,846 against 4,698 in 1931. This includes 1,225 transferred for release under the P. R. T. system to Jails and Sub-Jails nearest their homes, as compared with 1,298 in 1931.

The large increase in transfers is due to prisoners having to be sent from one Prison to another to relieve overcrowding, and is directly attributable to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Transportation.

17. During the year no prisoner was transported, nor were any prisoners sent as "Volunteer colonists" to the Andamans.

Fourteen male prisoners were repatriated for reasons stated below :—

Medical grounds	10
Incorrigible	2
Unsuitable	1
For release in Province	1
	14

Transfer of Insane prisoners.

18. Eight male convicts were transferred during the year to Mental Hospitals as against eight males and one female in 1931.

Special releases.

19. Two thousand one hundred and eleven prisoners were released by order of Government as compared with 3,453 in 1931.

	Males.	Females.
Released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards ...	49	3
Released to Salvation Army Home	2	.....
Released to Women's Rescue Home	.....	4
Released to Criminal Tribes Settlements	3	.....
Sent to Widows' Home, Pandharpur	.....	2
Released on licence from the Borstal School, Dharwar ...	58	.....
Deported to Great Britain	12	.....
Released on medical grounds	8	2
Released on apology	81	7
Released to relieve overcrowding	1,765	47
Released for other reasons	58	10
	2,036	75

Releases under the Remission system.

20. 8,785 prisoners were released under this system against 4,887 in 1931.

Detenus.

21. (*a*) At the close of 1931 there were 8 persons detained under Act III of 1864.

(*b*) During the year 1932 there were 22 admissions, 18 releases and 1 death—leaving 11 persons on the last day of the year under report.

(*c*) There were two admissions during 1932 under Regulation 25 of 1827.

For State offences other than the above.

(*d*) During the year 1 female and 13 male prisoners convicted under Sections 117, 124 and 124A, I. P. C., were admitted to the Prisons.

Prisoners admitted in connection with offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(*e*) During the year 1932, 11,126 prisoners were admitted in addition to 38 confined on the last day of 1931. Out of this number, 3,951 were confined on the last day of the year 1932, the remaining 7,213 having been released during the year. This number includes 88 released on apology. There were 14 deaths.

22. **Civil Prisoners :—**

——	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Received	1,198	1,450	1,463	1,515	1,248
Remained at the close of the year.	77	97	85	85	85

The cost of these prisoners to Government was Rs. 13,758 as compared with Rs. 12,006 in 1931. The increase in expenditure was due to rent having to be paid for a Chawl at Worli which was used as the Civil Prison.

Race, Religion, Education and previous occupation.

23. Full details are contained in Statement No. II.

Admission of Children.

24. The number of admissions under this head was males 186 and females 12 against 65 males and 3 females in 1931.

Adolescent prisoners.

25. The number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during 1932 was 6,391 males and 295 females as against 2,299 males and 64 females in 1931. Of these only 199 were eligible for admission to the Dharwar Borstal School as against 244 in 1931.

The increase in admissions of children and adolescent prisoners was directly due to the Civil Disobedience Movement which

battens on the ignorance of its victims and exploits their youth and inexperience.

Simple Imprisonment.

26. The number of prisoners sentenced under this head shows a lamentable increase 1,428 against 1,256 in 1931. How "legalised idleness" benefits any body it is difficult to see.

Short-term prisoners in Bombay City.

27. The number sentenced to imprisonment for seven days or less was 903 against 935 in 1931.

Habituals.

28. The number of this class of prisoner was 3,193 against 4,130 in 1931. At the close of the year there were 869 male recidivists confined in Nasik Road Central Prison.

Undertrials.

29. The number of undertrial prisoners remanded to Jail custody is as shown below :—

—	1931.	1932.
Into the larger Prisons	11,021	12,443
Into Sub-Jails and Lock-ups	75,005	92,567
	86,026	1,05,010

An increase over the previous year of 18,984 which can be laid at the door of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The daily "average numbers" confined were :—

—	1931.	1932.
In the larger Jails	846	878
In the Sub-Jails and Lock-ups...	2,005	2,383
	2,851	3,261

III—Discipline.

Jail Guards.

30. The old terms Jail Warder and Head Warder were abolished during the year. This class of personnel now being called Jail Guards, and ranking from Sepoy to Subedar.

This change has been very greatly appreciated by all ranks; and is already attracting a better class of recruit to the Jail Service.

The strength of the Jail Guards was 1,089, including 88 on the Temporary Establishment against 1,115 in 1931. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Armed Guard (Reserved Guard) at the Borstal School, Dharwar, and the transfer of the staff of the Aden Jails under the Government of India.

Nine per cent. of the personnel of the Jail Guards changed during the year, for reasons shown below:—

	1931.	1932.
Resigned	14	14
Died	3	1
Retired	4	8
Imprisoned	... ..	2
Discharged or dismissed	81	71
	102	96

31. The daily average number of these was 1,289 as compared with 1,219 in 1931. The increase was due to the employment of Convict Officers in the Extensions and Temporary Prisons.

Convict Officers.

32. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security during the year was 7,642 against 6,433 in 1931.

Fetters.

The increase was due to a larger number of prisoners being employed extra-murally than in the previous year, and also to the intractable behaviour of prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Fetters inflicted as punishment being 2,290 against 1,796 in 1931.

33. Eighteen convicted prisoners escaped from the larger prisons as compared with 27 in 1931. Of these 14 escaped from Extra Mural Camps.

Escapes.

The prisons from which escapes took place are detailed below:—

Yeravda Central Prison ...	1	(a C.D.O. prisoner).
Visapur Temporary Prison ...	2	(1 a C.D.O. prisoner).
Bijapur District Prison ...	1	
Sukkur District Prison ...	4	
Shikarpur Special Prison ...	1	
Sind Convict Gang	6	
	15	
Dharwar Borstal School	3	
	18	

Of these 13 were re-captured as shown below :—

Yeravda Central Prison	...	...	1
Visapur Temporary Prison	...	...	2
Bijapur District Prison	...	...	1
Sukkur District Prison	...	...	2
Shikarpur Special Prison	...	...	1
Sind Convict Gang	...	...	4
			11
Dharwar Borstal School	...	...	2
			13

In those cases in which jail officials or prisoners were responsible for the escapes, they were suitably dealt with.

The number of escapes from Sub-Jails and Lockups was 24 against 19 in 1931.

Prisoners' Punishments.

34. (*a*) Nineteen cases of prison offences were dealt with by Criminal Courts as against 14 in 1931. The reasons for the prosecutions were :—

	1931.	1932.
Offences relating to work	3	7
Wilful damage to prison property ...	.....	1
Escape or attempt to escape	10	4
Causing hurt	.....	1
Theft	1	.....
Other breaches of Jail Rules	.....	6
Total ...	14	19

(*b*) Fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-four offences were dealt with by Superintendents as compared with 10,964 in 1931. The increase is directly due to the obstructive tactics adopted by Civil Disobedience prisoners.

The offences for which punishments were awarded are shown below :—

	1931.	1932.
Offences relating to work	4,002	5,673
Prohibited articles	2,236	2,526
Assaults and mutinies	397	412
Other offences	4,329	7,343
Total ...	10,964	15,954

(c) The type of punishment inflicted by Superintendents was :—

	1931.	1932.
Minor	6,544	10,348
Major	5,179	6,412
Total ...	11,723	16,760

Floggings.

35. The number of floggings was 37 compared with 25 in 1931 and 28 in 1930.

These were carried out at the undermentioned prisons for the reasons shown against each :—

Yeravda Central Prison	...	1 Assaulting a Havildar and for conduct seriously affecting jail discipline.
Nasik Road Central Prison	...	1 Assaulting a Convict Officer and for conduct seriously affecting jail discipline.
Visapur Temporary Prison	...	1 Severely assaulting a fellow prisoner—the assailant in this case was a Civil Disobedience prisoner.
Belgaum Central Prison	...	1 Assaulting the Senior Jailor and Subedar.
		3 Assaulting a Convict Officer and a fellow prisoner.
Dharwar Borstal School	...	1 Assaulting a Senior Supervisor.
		10 Serious breaches of jail discipline.
Karachi District Prison	...	1 Assaulting a Sepoy.
		1 Assaulting a fellow prisoner.
		2 Sodomy—both persons involved being Civil Disobedience prisoners.
		7 Mutiny. Persistent concerted shouting and contumacious disobedience of all orders.
Sukkur District Prison	...	1 Conduct seriously affecting jail discipline.
Shikarpur Special Prison	...	3 Assaulting a Convict Officer.
		2 Assaulting a Quarter Master Havildar.
Sind Convict Gang	...	2 Assaulting a Havildar.

Special Remission.

36. Special remission was awarded on 17,627 occasions during the year 1932 :—

	Total punishments inflicted.	Occasions on which special remissions were awarded.
1929	17,207	14,583
1930	15,165	17,785
1931	11,723	21,332
1932	16,760	17,627

IV—Health and Diet.

Medical arrangements.

37. Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., continued to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Yeravda Central Prison. When the Extension Camp Prison at Yeravda Central Prison was opened on 30th January 1932 the services of Major N. B. Mehta, I.M.S., were placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment as Deputy Superintendent and Medical Officer at the Camp Extension.

The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, officiated as Medical Officer, Nasik Road Central Prison, from 1st January 1932 to 2nd October 1932 and again from 1st December 1932 to 31st December 1932. During the interim Mr. J. W. Newbold, I.M.D., whose services were transferred from Port Blair officiated as Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison.

From 1st February 1932 to 31st May 1932 Mr. Karnalkar, S.M.S., officiated as Medical Officer, Visapur Temporary Prison.

Mr. P. M. Bhoj, M.B.; B.S., officiated as Medical Officer, Visapur Temporary Prison, from 1st June 1932 to the end of the year.

Mr. A. R. Lodhi, M.B.; B.S., was Medical Officer at Belgaum Central Prison from 1st January 1932 to 23rd October 1932 when he was relieved by Dr. K. A. Nulkar, M.D. (Bom.) who continued as Medical Officer to the end of the year.

During the absence on leave of Mr. D. J. D'Souza, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Superintendent and Medical Officer of Hyderabad Central Prison, Lt.-Col. M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., performed the duties of Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison, from 1st January 1932 to 29th February 1932.

At the Sind Convict Gang Mr. R. H. Hiranandani, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., was Medical Officer from 1st January 1932 to 19th September 1932 and Mr. G. B. Advani, M.B.; B.S., B.M.S., from 20th September 1932 to 31st December 1932.

Sickness and mortality.

38. The sick rate showed an increase when compared with that during the previous year, but the death rate showed a very satisfactory decrease :—

—	Average daily population.	Admissions into Hospitals.	Average daily number of sick.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Total number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1930 ...	16,161	11,739	311	19·3	158	9·8
1931 ...	14,864	9,333	251	16·9	159	10·7
1932 ...	19,100	12,351	378	19·8	136	7·1

Death rate.

39. The death rate for the year 1932 was 7·1 per mille in 1931, the lowest in India.

The death rates in the following Provinces are as shown below :—

Assam	18·6
Bihar and Orissa	12·5
Punjab	12·2
North-West Frontier Province	11·7
Burma	11·1
United Provinces	9·2
Central Provinces	8·1
Madras	7·2

The highest rate was 22·9 at Shikarpur Special Prison.

Five releases on medical grounds during the year are for purposes of statistics included in the deaths.

Cholera and Plague.

40. Though both Cholera and Plague appeared in epidemic form in several districts no case occurred in any of the Jails, Sub-Jails or Lock-ups in this Presidency. Prophylactic inoculations were carried out wherever necessary.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

This disease made its appearance again this year in certain Sind Prisons. There were seven admissions and six deaths in the Shikarpur Special Prison. Two admissions and two deaths at the Sind Convict Gang and one admission with one death in the Khandkot Sub-Jail, Upper Sind Frontier.

The late Director of Public Health and the Assistant Director of Public Health visited the Jails affected and gave valuable advice to the Medical Officers on the *spot*.

41.

—		Admissions.	Deaths.
Erysipelas	1	(In Hyderabad Central Prison).	1
Mumps	166	.....	...
Influenza	154	.....	1
Chicken-pox	46	.....	...
Small-pox	2	.....	...
Measles	1	.....	...
Scurvy	3	(2 in Hyderabad Central Prison and 1 in Sukkur District Prison).	...
Enteric fever	74	Admissions 29, Deaths 4* in Visapur Temporary Prison.	5
Parotitis	7	.....	...
Pyaemia	1	.....	...
Acute yellow Atrophy ...	2	(In Ahmedabad Central Prison).	2 (one died in Civil Hospital).
Jaundice Catarrhal ...	105	.....	1
Jaundice Epidemic Catarrhal...	63	In Ahmedabad Central Prison .	1

* Of these four, one died in the Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar.

Jaundice.

42. Jaundice appeared in epidemic form in Ahmedabad Central Prison, and was in the first instance diagnosed Acute Infective Jaundice—subsequent investigations and biological experiments proved it to be Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice. Up to the time of writing the cause of the infection has not been traced. There were in all 63 attacks with one death.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

43. There were 1,439 admissions and 5 deaths under these heads as compared with 900 admissions and 8 deaths in 1931, and 1,399 admissions and 8 deaths in 1930.

Enteric Fever.

44. There were 74 admissions under this head with five deaths.

Sporadic cases appeared in quite a large number of prisons throughout the Presidency. An explosive epidemic occurred at Visapur Temporary Prison resulting in 29 admissions and four deaths during a period of three months. The outbreak was due to carriers among the prisoners, who had been handling food and water.

On strict isolation of all prisoners giving a definite history of previous typhoid or of a fever suspiciously like typhoid, and inoculation with T.A.B. Vaccine of all prisoners, the epidemic was stamped out.

Tuberculosis.

45. There were 62 admissions and 14 deaths against 46 admissions and 19 deaths in 1931.

Malarial Fevers.

46. There were 2,369 admissions and 1 death against 2,138 admissions and 2 deaths in 1931.

Pneumonia.

47. There were 191 admissions and 31 deaths against 203 admissions and 41 deaths in 1931. Of these the Sind Jails were responsible for 116 admissions and 22 deaths.

Overcrowding.

48. The daily average population exceeded the authorised accommodation in the following prisons :—

	Total sanctioned accommodation.	Daily average population.
H. M.'s House of Correction	244	271
Dhulia District Prison	538	677
Belgaum Central Prison	1,004	1,361
Bijapur District Prison	345	465
Karwar District Prison	168	246
Thana District Prison	689	745
Ahmedabad Central Prison	1,261	1,683
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,526	1,689
Shikarpur Special Prison	464	523

The overcrowding is directly attributable to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Prisoners however suffered very little actual discomfort, as where possible, the excess were accommodated on verandahs, or in work-sheds.

Plans and estimates for new Sub-Jails at Ahmedabad, Nawabshah, and an extension of the Sub-Jail at Larkana have been technically approved but no funds have been allotted. A new Sub-Jail at Nasik is an urgent necessity.

H. M.'s House of Correction is rapidly approaching dissolution, and should either be put into a state of complete repair or disposed of as a prison.

49. Third Class Sub-Jails :—

—	1930.	1931.	1932.
Daily average population	2,332	2,230	2,657
Daily average number of sick	22·3	21·7	68·2
Sick rate per 1,000	9·6	9·7	25·7
Total deaths	17	22	19
Death rate per 1,000	7·3	9·9	7·2

There are at present 238 Sub-Jails and 214 Lock-ups in the Presidency and Sind.

Sub-Jails.	Lock-ups.
240	218
Broach district − 2	+ 5 Ahmedabad district.
	+ 1 Nawabshah district.
238	+ 7 Dadu district.
	231
	− 15 Nasik district.
	− 2 Aden.
	214

50. Convicted prisoners' weighments :—

—	Number of prisoners released.	Gained.		Remained stationary.		Lost.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1931 ...	24,960	13,379	53·6	5,452	21·8	6,129	24·6
1932 ...	32,490	16,468	50·7	8,530	26·3	7,492	23·1

These figures are a sufficient reply to oft-repeated charges against this Department that appear in a certain section of the press and elsewhere, that prisoners are starved, ill-fed or at most fed on "grass".

Diet.

51. The diet for all classes of prisoners was found sufficient and needs no comment. A permanent scale for "B" class prisoners has now been approved as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6039/2-V, dated 27th August 1932.

V—Industries and Labour.

Gardens.

52. (*i*) The daily average number of prisoners employed on this form of labour was 1,244 against 1,044 in 1931. The value of the produce from Jail gardens, and that of vegetables and condiments purchased are as under :—

	Value of produce from Jail gardens.	Cost of vegetables and condiments purchased.
	Rs.	Rs.
1929	84,803	15,025
1930	87,314	25,882
1931	86,599	13,340
1932	95,522	26,254

(*ii*) It will be noted that though the produce from Jail gardens was greater than in any previous year, it was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the increased population, and Jails were therefore forced to purchase their requirements. An average of 19,015 prisoners were fed daily during 1932, against a daily average of 14,765 in 1931, and when it is realised that all vegetables and condiments were purchased for the Camp Prison at Visapur, until a supply from its gardens became available—it must be conceded that this Department has succeeded in performing a Herculeon task—and every officer and man who had anything to do with the Jail gardens deserves the gratitude of the tax-payer.

The gardens at Dhulia, Ratnagiri and Karwar District Prisons suffered severely from scarcity of water, while at Belgaum Central Prison the reverse was the case and the unseasonable and heavy rains destroyed the early winter crops.

Nature of work.

53. The daily average number of those sentenced to labour was 15,178 against 11,455 in 1931.

Jail Repairs.

54. 1,187 on an average were employed daily as compared with 437 in 1931. This figure includes 755 prisoners in Yeravda Central Prison and 133 in Visapur Temporary Prison. The prisoners being employed in making roads and clearing the surroundings of the Extension Camp and Temporary Prison.

The cost of material used was Rs. 18,752 (which includes a sum of Rs. 5,083 at Visapur) against Rs. 13,588 in 1931.

At the request of this Department, Government has issued orders that in future the Jail Department will finance and carry out repairs to Jail buildings and Staff Quarters only when the cost of any one work does not exceed Rs. 100, Home Department letter No. P. 81-II-A of 23rd January 1933. General orders in this respect are awaited.

Convict Officers and Prison Servants.

55. The daily average number of Convict Officers was 1,289 against 1,219 in 1931. A very moderate increase when the daily average prison populations are compared for the two years.

	Rs.
Cost of Convict Officers and Prison Servants.	2,68,563

If however Government, or in other words the tax-payer, had to pay for similar duties to be performed by free labour, charged for at local rates, the cost would have been Rs. 6,76,506. Government has therefore been saved Rs. 4,07,943. This should therefore be taken into consideration when the total profits are being calculated; as prisoners employed as Convict Officers or Prison Servants cannot be employed in the factories or extra-murally on remunerative labour.

Extra-Mural Labour.

56. (*a*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—54 prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour, by the Public Works Department on road making, by the Government Central Distillery and the Public Health Department against 71 in 1931. Cash receipts were Rs. 4,957 against Rs. 3,067 and average earning per prisoner Rs. 91-12-9 against Rs. 43-3-2 in 1931.

(*b*) *Thana District Prison.*—An average of six prisoners per day was employed by the Municipality and Public Works Department and the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 455 against Rs. 670 in 1931.

(*c*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—An average of 32 prisoners was employed on transhipping goods and cleaning waggons at Sabarmati Railway station against 27 in 1931. The profits amounted to Rs. 5,545 against Rs. 5,029 in 1931.

(*d*) *Hyderabad Central Prison.*—An average of 21 prisoners was employed by the Public Works Department and the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 2,554.

(*e*) *Sukkur District Prison.*—The daily average number of prisoners employed at the Rohri Engine Shed, coaling engines, and by the local Municipality was 57 against 71 in 1931. The cash earnings amounted to Rs. 6,045 against Rs. 8,766 in 1931.

The decrease was due to—

(i) Owing to the general financial stringency no repairs to bunds were undertaken, so no labour was required by the Public Works Department.

(ii) The Municipality did not require the usual labour, for apparently the same reason.

(iii) The Barrage works were closed on completion of the Barrage thus setting free large numbers of labourers. Wages fell in consequence and the Railway reduced the rate previously paid for convict labour, viz., annas eight to that of the local market rate of annas seven per day.

(*f*) *Shikarpur Special Prison.*—Prisoners were employed both by the Public Works Department, and private firms but owing to financial stringency and general trade depression, the cash profit was Rs. 2,036 against Rs. 4,872 the previous year.

(g) *Sind Convict Gang.*—The daily average number employed extra-murally was 422 against 338 in 1931. Profits amounted to Rs. 39,432 against Rs. 20,769 in 1931. The previous high record being Rs. 28,355 in 1930.

Prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department and the Hyderabad Municipality. The thanks of this Department are due to Mr. N. H. Menesse, Public Works Department, and the President, Hyderabad Municipality, for their whole-hearted co-operation, which resulted in this record profit and saving to Government.

The nature of the work was much the same as in previous years, ballast breaking for the railway, road repairs, canal clearance, repairs to bunds and canals, felling and removal of trees for the Public Works Department. Detachment Camps being opened where necessary to enable this work to be performed.

The Officer directly responsible for this record achievement is Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal whose initiative, courtesy and tact enabled him to secure all work possible for the Institution in his charge, and by his unfailing energy and example to get the best out of his men. I desire specially to bring this officer's name to the notice of Government, for work well done during a very difficult time.

Intra-Mural Manufactures.

57. The daily average number employed was 5,603 against 4,430 in 1931. Including prisoners employed extra-murally the total number employed on remunerative labour was 6,217 against 4,974 in 1931.

The average cash earning per prisoner was Rs. 13-4-3 compared with Rs. 18-11-7 the previous year. The average cash earning per prisoner actually employed on jail manufactures was Rs. 32-6-3 against Rs. 43-1-11 in 1931.

The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 12-12-2 against Rs. 18-8-10 in 1931, and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 31-2-4 against Rs. 42-11-7 in 1931. This decrease is due to the fact that the majority of the prisoners admitted to Jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement were sentenced to labour and are shown as employed on manufactures, but in reality did not do more than half in most, and less than a quarter in a very large percentage of cases, of the daily task performed by the average ordinary "criminal" prisoner. This type of prisoner carried his obstructive tactics into jail and the only muscles he was prepared to use to their fullest extent were the masseters, the linguals and glossi.

The Extension Camps at Yeravda and Nasik Road Central Prisons, and the Temporary Prisons at Visapur and Arthur Road were populated entirely, and the remaining prisons very largely, by this type of "Shirker"—it is quite easy to understand why the *average* earning per prisoner on manufactures has been reduced as not one of these "work shy" individuals did an honest days work.

Another factor which must be reckoned with is that though articles for prison use were manufactured in larger numbers than in the previous year—no profits are credited to Factory accounts for this type of labour. Other contributing causes for the fall in profits are—

(*i*) Cheaper rates for convict labour employed extra-murally.

(*ii*) Smaller demands for Jail-made articles by other consuming departments of Government.

(*iii*) Small purchase of Jail manufactures during the year by the general public.

(*iv*) Smaller numbers of prisoners employed in the Yeravda Prison Press as work which was, and still can be done there by prison labour has been transferred to Bombay where free labour is employed. This is a question that requires investigation, as prison labour can be employed more profitably and extensively in this direction than is at present the case.

The total net profit amounted to Rs. 1,93,647 against Rs. 2,12,507 in 1931.

Supplies of Jail-made Articles to Government Departments other than Jails.

58. The value of articles supplied to other Government Departments is shown in the comparative statement below:—

—	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	11,018	18,614	9,447	6,987
Police Department ...	42,698	81,115	48,401	49,579
Marine Department ...	2,362	3,689	7,347	5,696
Military Department ...	236	183	332	149
Somaliland Protectorate ...	34	.....	.....	.....
Other Civil Departments including Stationery Department.	94,188	51,659	50,358	37,021
Total ...	1,50,536	1,55,260	1,15,885	99,432

59. The value of articles supplied from Jail Factories for use in Jails was Rs. 1,37,013 against Rs. 86,126 in 1931, and if this transaction had been treated, as it would have been commercially, the visible profits of this Department would have been augmented by Rs. 27,403 as Jails should be included under the heading shown above "Other Civil Departments".

60. It would be interesting at this point to note the actual values of articles manufactured in the Prisons during the years 1931, 1932.

(*i*) Articles manufactured and sold to other Government Departments and the Public resulted in a profit of—

Rs. 2,12,507 in 1931
Rs. 1,93,647 in 1932

Rs. 18,860 Difference.

(*ii*) Articles supplied to the Jail the nominal convict labour being—

Rs. 1,37,013 in 1932
Rs. 86,126 in 1931

Rs. 50,887 Difference.

61. The actual turn-out being a cash value of Rs. 32,027 in favour of the 1932 manufactures.

62. The number of prisoners employed in the Prison Press at Yeravda, continues to show a steady fall.

—	Prisoners employed in Press.	Amount realised.
		Rs.
1930	149	33,467
1931	150	34,393
1932	119	25,308

This has already been referred to above.

Quinine.

63. Quinine tablets continued to be manufactured at Yeravda Central Prison for sale to the Public through Post Offices and for free issue to the Public through the Public Health Department. Supplies were also manufactured for the Police Department as in previous years.

VI—Financial.

Cost of Maintenance.

64. The following figures show the gross and net costs for guarding and maintaining prisoners (other than civil prisoners) in the larger Prisons, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups :—

—	Total cost.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Average gross cost per prisoner.	Net cost after deducting profits.	Average net cost per prisoner.
	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1928	17,68,127	12,820	137 14 9	15,85,570	120
1929	18,07,000	13,108	137 13 8	15,91,389	121
1930	20,26,959	16,073	126 1 9	17,97,325	112
1931	17,71,290	14,765	119 15 5	15,58,783	106
1932	19,74,838	19,015	103 13 9	17,81,191	94

The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in the larger jails was Rs. 96-9-3 against Rs. 112-0-8 in 1931, and in Sub-Jails Rs. 127-15-5 against Rs. 137-15-3 in 1931.

Dietary Charges.

65. The average cost per prisoner under this head in the larger jails was Rs. 27-9-5 against Rs. 28-9-11 in 1931 and in Sub-Jails it was Rs. 97-0-8 against Rs. 102-14-1 the year previous.

The price of grain was generally more favourable in 1932 than in 1931.

Prison Dairies.—(*a*) The dairy at Hyderabad Central Prison supplied milk worth Rs. 1,566 to the prisoners against Rs. 1,336 in 1931.

(*b*) The receipts for that at Yeravda Central Prison were Rs. 1,790 against Rs. 2,318 in 1931. There was a great deal of sickness amongst the Jail cattle at Yeravda during the year under report.

(*c*) Ahmedabad Central Prison showed a profit of Rs. 1,212 against Rs. 984 the previous year.

It is intended to open dairies at other prisons as soon as funds permit.

Bakery.—The bakery at Yeravda Central Prison supplied loaves to the prison and showed a net profit of Rs. 63 against Rs. 45 in 1931.

Establishment charges.

66. The cost under this head was Rs. 42-4-6 against Rs. 53-13-8 in 1931. The decrease is due to a greater average number of prisoners confined during the year 1932, than in the previous year.

There is an increase under this head in the Sub-Jails, the average cost being Rs. 6-9-6 against Rs. 6-0-0 in 1931—due to the establishment for the Temporary Prison at Worli being included under the figures for Sub-Jails.

Establishment and dietary charges account for 74 per cent. of the cost of maintaining prisoners. Statement VII supplies all details under minor heads.

VII—Miscellaneous.

67. A regrettable incident that took place at Nasik Road Central Prison has to be recorded. A cowardly assault was committed by two Jailors, two N. C. Os. of the Prison Guard and a Convict Overseer on a prisoner in October 1932.

The case was tried by a Special Magistrate appointed by Government—the two Jailors being convicted and sentenced to one year and nine months rigorous imprisonment respectively. The two Non-Commissioned Officers were acquitted for lack of evidence—but were dealt with Departmentally and dismissed.

Departmental action was also taken against the Superintendent of the Prison, and one other N. C. O. of the Prison Guards.

The Convict Overseer was convicted and sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment.

There is absolutely no excuse for conduct of this sort, it is therefore hoped that the punishments awarded will serve as a warning and be a deterrent to others.

Visitors.

68. 357 visits were paid by official and 277 by non-official visitors as compared with 383 and 264 in 1931.

The visit as at present paid by the average non-official visitor is perfectly useless. The prevailing idea seems to be that all that is necessary is to take a casual walk round the prison and to record in the "Visitors' Book" that a visit has been duly paid and that no prisoner had any complaint; or to record whatever complaints have come to notice during this perambulation. Visitors are required to take an interest in both the prisoners *and staff*, and to see how both can be assisted. It does not seem to strike the visitor that sympathetic inquiries into the prisoners' previous mode of life or occupation, and future intentions, will bring a humanising influence to bear, and an offer to help a prisoner on release will be received with gratitude by both the prisoner concerned and the staff of the prisons. Or again, that helpful suggestions in respect of prison industries will be appreciated.

Visitors who are men and women of the world can do a great deal more than they are doing at present—if they will give the prisons the benefit of their experience and assist the staff by helping to find employment on release for the prisoners in their charge. I appeal particularly to the lady visitor who can do a great deal to brighten the lives of the women prisoners—and help to teach these unfortunates during their visits some useful domestic work such as knitting or crochet.

No man can possibly hope to compete with a woman in this sphere.

Think how valuable half an hours talk by a visitor would be in the case of a prisoner who feels himself "up against" society and refuses to obey orders or conform to prison discipline, on first admission to a Jail.

In addition to visits paid by official and non-official visitors 67 Quarterly Meetings were held against 74 in 1931.

Seven meetings were held at Dharwar by the Visiting Committee of the Borstal School—to consider cases of lads for release on licence under the Borstal Act.

Visits were paid by the Director of Public Health, Bombay Presidency, to the prisons at Nasik Road and Karwar.

The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court visited Nasik Road Central Prison.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, visited Karwar District Prison and the Commissioner, Central Division, Nasik Road Central Prison during the year.

69. Twenty-six meetings were held at which 320 cases were considered. 53 prisoners were recommended for premature release—as compared with thirty-five meetings, 591 cases for consideration and 72 recommendations in 1931. Government accepted the recommendations of the Boards in 52 cases. 58 lads were released on licence from the Borstal School, Dharwar.

Advisory Boards on long term prisoners.

70. To relieve overcrowding 1,765 male and 47 female, selected prisoners were released under Government orders by three "Jail Deliveries" under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 311/3 in February, June and August during the year.

Special Releases.

71. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned by Government for drainage and water supply at Nasik Road Central Prison. Minor works costing Rs. 16,518 were financed from the discretionary grant at my disposal.

Buildings.

Of these :—

(*i*) A sum of Rs. 1,890 was sanctioned for the construction of five barracks at Visapur Temporary Prison.

(*ii*) Rs. 1,240 additions to the water reservoir at Hyderabad Central Prison.

(*iii*) Rs. 900 additions to Jail buildings at Thana.

(*iv*) Rs. 2,327 additions to the pumping plant at Sukkur District Prison.

(*v*) Rs. 2,818 additions to Jail buildings at Sukkur District Prison.

(*vi*) Rs. 1,212 for the construction of a cattle shed at Hyderabad Central Prison.

72. The following Prisons, Temporary Prisons, Sub-Jails, and Schools were inspected during the year :—

Inspections.

Central Prisons	...	1. Yeravda Central Prison. 2. Nasik Road Central Prison. 3. Belgaum Central Prison. 4. Ahmedabad Central Prison.
Presidency Jails	...	1. Arthur Road Prison. 2. H. M.'s House of Correction. 3. Worli Temporary Prison.
District Jails	...	1. Thana District Prison. 2. Ratnagiri District Prison. 3. Visapur Temporary Prison.
School	...	1. Dharwar Borstal School.
Sub-Jails	...	1. Satara Sub-Jail. 2. Yellapur Sub-Jail.

Released Prisoners' Aid Societies.

73. *Bombay City.*—The Society continued its good work under its Secretary Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Ahmedabad.—This Society completed another year of solid hard work under its indefatigable Secretary Mr. Dahyabhai P. Derasari, who was ably assisted in this good work by the Honorary Joint Secretaries Messrs. R. D. Derasari, H. T. Parekh and Khan Saheb K. A. Pathan.

Bijapur.—The Society here continued its good work.

Poona.—The Society continued its good work under the guidance of Dr. V. C. Gokhale, and Moulvi Saheb Mahomed Amirullah Pesh Imam.

Jail Libraries.

74. Books worth Rs. 224 were purchased during the year. Gifts of suitable books are always welcome, and would be greatly appreciated.

Presentations should be sent to the care of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona—and will be duly acknowledged.

Religious and Moral Instruction in Prison.

75. *Bombay City Prisons.*—Lectures were delivered by Officers of the Salvation Army and Members of the "Prison Lecture Committee."

Yeravda Central Prison.—The Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains regularly visited the Christian prisoners. Members of the Star in the East Group also regularly attended this Prison. Moulvi Mahomed Pirbux visited the prisoners only on 8 occasions during this year.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Messrs. Patankar, Gajendragadkar and Moulvi Abdul Karim visited the prisoners.

Dhulia District Prison.—Mr. Kazi Bismillah Md. Ukhadh and Mrs. Girjabai Kelkar were regular attendants.

Belgaum Central Prison.—Messrs. R. F. Munshi and R. K. Joglekar attended to the needs of their co-religionists in this matter. Once again, no Mahomedan gentleman attends this Prison.

Two lantern lectures in Kanarese were arranged by the Honorary Secretary, "After Care Association", Belgaum.

The subjects being :—

(*i*) Important Cities in India.

(*ii*) Coal mining in different parts of the world.

The lectures were greatly appreciated and are, we trust, fore runners of more to follow.

Bijapur District Prison.—Two teachers from the High School, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, attended till September, when plague appearing in the town ended their activities.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—Regular visits were paid by Mrs. Manilaxmi Joshi, Mr. D. P. Derasari, Bar-at-law, Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., and Khan Saheb K. A. Pathan.

These visitors are the most regular in the Presidency and I desire to record my very great appreciation and thanks to them for the noble manner in which they have carried out their self appointed tasks.

Dharwar Borstal School.—Messrs. T. M. Patil, N. R. Koppikar, H. B. Umadikar, H. C. Ayangar and Khan Saheb A. M. Moulvi.

Karwar District Prison.—Khan Saheb Sayad Indrus.

Thana District Prison.—Members of the Salvation Army and a Roman Catholic Priest.

Karachi District Prison.—Moulvi Haji Abdul Rahim and Pandit R. M. Mirchandani.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—Mr. Hotchand Diamal and Moulvi Ansari Mohomed Hussein.

Sukkur District Prison.—A Mohomedan gentleman gives religious lectures to Mohomedan prisoners.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—One Hindu lecturer (Mr. Lilaram J. Khatar) visited only for 2½ months. One Mohomedan lecturer attended occasionally.

Sind Convict Gang.—Mr. Hotchand Diamal and Moulvi Ansari Mohomed Hussen.

Staff.

76. *Arthur Road Prison : H. M.'s House of Correction.*—Mr. W. Laxton was Superintendent from 1st January 1932 to 16th May 1932 when he proceeded on leave. Mr. P. A. Fernandez, Jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison, officiated for him up to 27th June 1932. Mr. Laxton resumed duties on 28th June 1932.

Mr. Fernandez was in charge of the Worli Temporary Prison from 19th May 1932 to 27th June 1932 and Mr. Laxton from 28th June 1932 to 31st August 1932.

Mr. Amey was Jailor at Worli Temporary Prison throughout its existence.

Mr. S. R. Mukhedkar was Jailor at Arthur Road Prison from 1st January 1932 to 4th November 1932 when he was transferred to Nasik Road Central Prison.

Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., was Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, for the whole of the year.

Major N. B. Mehta, I.M.S., was Deputy Superintendent, Yeravda Extention Camp Prison, from 8th April 1932 to 31st December 1932.

Mr. A. E. Kately, Jailor at Yeravda Central Prison, from 1st February 1932 to 31st December 1932.

Mr. S. S. Parkhi, Jailor at Yeravda Central Prison, from 1st January 1932 to 12th May 1932. He was then transferred to Thana District Prison to relieve Mr. Jape who was transferred to Ahmedabad Central Prison to relieve Mr. Farnandez. Mr. Parkhi returned to Yeravda Central Prison on 5th July 1932.

Mr. P. L. O. Quinn was Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison, up to 31st January 1932 and was then transferred to Visapur Temporary Prison to officiate as Superintendent.

Mr. H. E. Lucas, was Superintendent at Karachi District Prison up to 2nd March 1932 and was succeeded by Mr. D. H. Cowper, O.B.E., from 3rd March 1932.

Mr. Lucas proceeded on four months leave on average pay and two months leave on half average pay from 3rd March 1932 prior to retirement.

Mr. Hashmatrai was Jailor at Karachi District Prison up to 10th May 1932 when he was transferred to Sind Convict Gang, vice Mr. Wachha sent to Karachi.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—Mr. D. H. Cowper, O.B.E., was Superintendent from 1st January 1932 to 29th February 1932 till Mr. D'Souza returned from leave on 1st March 1932.

Rao Saheb Chuhermal J. Bhavnani was Jailor throught the year.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Mr. A. E. Kately was Jailor from 1st January 1932 to 31st January 1932.

Nasik Road Central Prison Extension.—Mr. J. W. Newbold, I.M.D., as Deputy Superintendent from 3rd October 1932 to 30th November 1932.

77. In recognition of their services Mr. D. H. Cowper, was created an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and Rao Saheb S. R. Chaubal promoted to Rao Bahadur—both well deserved honours.

78. There is nothing corresponding to the Police Medals that can be conferred on Members of this Department for acts of gallantry performed by them, and this Department feels that in this matter it is being treated as a Cinderella. I would very strongly urge that early recognition be paid to the fact that Members of the Jail Services have daily to face dangers, in the ordinary every day course of their duties, and for that reason are deserving of special consideration.

79. The work of all Members of the Jail Staff connected with the opening and management of the Temporary Prison at Worli, was appreciated by the Government of Bombay, as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 911/3, dated 7th October 1932 and the Government of India, as per Government Home Department (Political) letter No. S.D.—1169, dated 17th March 1933.

80. The year under report was a difficult one for this Department as its resources were strained as never before. Not only had it to cope with the flood of male and female prisoners convicted of offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement—but at very short notice and at a time when it was hard put to it for staff and equipment a large Temporay Prison had to be opened to deal with the "roughs and hooligans" of Bombay City—who were arrested for rioting. That this was possible speaks volumes for the loyalty, energy and efficiency of all members of this Department who

cheerfully responded to all calls made on them. Under these circumstances it is difficult to bring to notice the names of any particular Officers—I would however select the following for special mention.

(I) Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., who had a particularly trying time as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, and performed his duties in the face of all difficulties with marked success.

(II) Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., as Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, was called on to bear the brunt of the "invasion," as large numbers of prisoners from Gujarat poured daily into his Prision. By personal example to his men and endless tact he kept the situation well in hand, and the ordinary routine of the Prison in his charge unchanged.

(III) Mr. F. B. Plunkett, O.B.E., who had a difficult task dealing with the large influx of notoriety seeking females.

(IV) Rao Saheb B. G. Akut who gallantly disarmed two Sindhi prisoners who had armed themselves with sticks and knives and had grievously assaulted a Lance Naik. He was badly injured in doing so.

(V) Mr. W. Laxton—Superintendent, Bombay City Jails—for consistent good work throughout the year—when he had to deal with shoals of the worst type of prisoner connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(VI) Mr. D. H. Cowper, O.B.E., Superintendent, Karachi District Prison, for work for which he has already received the thanks of Government.

(VII) Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal for his conspicuous success as Superintendent, Sind Convict Gang.

(VIII) Mr. P. L. O. Quinn, who by unfailing good humour, firmness and tact maintained discipline in the Temporary Prison at Visapur—one the size of any Central Prison, with a population composed entirely of the Civil Disobedience Prisoner—a most difficult type to deal with. He performed his duties with conspicuous success and proved himself to be an Officer of marked ability.

(IX) Major A. H. Harty, I.M.S., Superintendent, Sukkur District Prison.

(X) Rao Saheb Chubermal J. Bhavnani, Jailor, Hyderabad Central Prison.

(XI) Mr. G. R. Baluch, M.B.B.S., Medical Officer, Karachi District Prison.

(XII) Mr. Mahadu Bhau, Jailor, Camp Extension Prison, Yeravda.

(XIII) Mrs. E. Corr, Matron, Yeravda Female Jail:—For most excellent and consistent good work throughout the year—under very difficult and trying circumstances.

(XIV) The clerical staff at all the larger Prisons, who had a very trying time, having more often than not to work late into the night.

(XV) I have much pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work throughout the year of all members of the clerical staff of my office and the consistent help given by them. I would particularly bring to notice the services rendered by Rao Bahadur S. R. Chaubal, my Personal Assistant, Mr. S. M. Gokhale, Head Accountant, Mr. S. S. Deshpande, Travelling Auditor and Messrs. Soman and Sontake.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. E. DOYLE,

Lt-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails, and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1932.

1	2			3			4			5		
Province.	Place of Confinement.			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Sub Jails Lock-ups and Civil Jails.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bombay Presidency, 1932.	5	13	452	13,550	296	13,846	1,52,022	6,247	1,58,269	1,65,572	6,543	1,72,115
1931 ...	5	14	479	17,097	381	17,478	1,16,931	3,736	1,20,667	1,34,028	4,117	1,38,145

1	6			7			8		
Province.	Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bombay Presidency, 1932.	1,48,857	6,090	1,54,947	16,715	453	17,168	18,542	558	19,100
1931 ...	1,20,414	3,820	1,24,234	13,614	297	13,911	14,553	311	14,864

STATEMENT No. I—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1932.

1	2		3		4	
——	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932	11,152	223	26,661	1,276	37,813	1,499
Total, 1931	14,214	330	17,969	489	32,183	819

1	5										6		
	RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.												
	A.						B.						
	To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other Jails.				Grand Total.		
——	From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside province.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	6,981	640	...	...	64	6	10	...	...	...	44,868	2,145	47,013
Total, 1931 ...	3,339	61	...	...	96	...	80	...	...	...	35,698	882	36,580

STATEMENT No. 1—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

1	7				8										9	
	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.					
	To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
											A.		B.			
											On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	8,152	694	...	...	1,354	33	10,662	601	8,534	251	8	2	2,028	73	...	...
Total, 1931 ...	4,580	118	...	...	1,399	22	10,086	306	4,828	59	9	...	3,294	150	100	...

1	10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	8	...	5	...	43	...	110	3	13,964	898	14,992	488	15,480
Total, 1931 ..	8	1	7	...	52	...	130	2	11,206	224	11,444	245	11,689

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay during the year 1932.

1	2													
	RELIGION.													
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E	
	CHRISTIAN.													
	a.		b.		c.									
	Europeans.		Anglo Indians.		Indians.		Mahomedans		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	17	4	46	3	363	12	7,664	56	18,434	1,197	98	1	39	3
Total, 1931 ...	15	1	15	2	313	8	7,356	49	10,160	427	67	...	43	2

1	3														4	
	AGE.														EDUCATION OF CONVICTS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		A.	
	Under 16.		16 to 18.		19 to 21.		22 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932.	186	12	2,264	126	4,127	169	12,115	484	5,220	285	2,561	188	188	12	12,209	611
Total, 1931.	65	3	780	25	1,519	39	9,371	202	4,136	132	1,961	87	137	1	4,572	87

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*concluded.*

1	4—*contd.*		5			
	EDUCATION OF CONVICTS—*contd.*		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION			
	B.		MALES.			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
	Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.
	M.	F.				
Total, 1932	14,452	665	317	1,705	3,459	9,022
Total, 1931	13,397	402	213	948	2,188	7,269

1	5—*contd.*							6		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—*contd.*									
	MALES—*contd.*			FEMALES.						
	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
								M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	2,365	914	8,879	760	144	339	33	26,661	1,276	27,937
Total, 1931 ...	1,672	788	4,891	306	17	134	32	17,969	489	18,458

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2 — Numbers according to Length of Sentence											
	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of Admissions in 1932 ...	3,256	164	4,535	294	7,177	464	7,011	250	2,714	73	1,429	18
Total remaining on the 31st December 1932	80	6	741	31	1,748	122	3,294	101	2,868	74	2,607	23
Total of Admissions in 1931 ...	3,696	117	4,023	161	4,027	119	3,180	44	1,372	31	1,140	7
Total remaining on the 31st December 1931	99	4	657	25	1,186	29	1,794	30	1,867	25	2,489	39

1	2—*contd.* Numbers According to Length of Sentence—*contd.*										3		
	G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Total of Admissions in 1932	267	2	17	...	151	11	23	...	81	...	26,661	1,276	27,937
Total remaining on the 31st December 1932	1,346	3	164	1	1,043	36	43	1	30	...	13,964	398	14,362
Total of Admissions in 1931	300	2	19	...	137	8	21	...	64	...	17,969	489	18,458
Total remaining on the 31st December 1931	1,353	10	193	3	1,470	38	81	1	16	...	11,205	224	11,429

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1932 who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3								
				A.		B.						
	Number admitted during the year.			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habitual.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.					
						Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	26,661	1,276	27,937	324	...	492	10	578	14	1,747	28
Total, 1931 ...	17,969	489	18,458	408	2	637	28	683	19	2,323	30

	4			5								
	C.											
	Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 C to column 3.			Number in column 3 identified as "Habitual".					
							By the convicting Court.		By the District Magistrate.		By the Jail Superintendent.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	3,141	52	3,193	12	4	11	3,119	52	...	...	22	...
Total, 1931 ...	4,051	79	4,130	23	16	22	4,031	79	5	...	15	...

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*continued.*

	Total.			6					
				Youthful Offenders under 16 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
				A.			B.		
				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	3,141	52	3,193	186	12	198	6	...	6
Total, 1931 ...	4,051	79	4,130	65	3	68	8	...	8

STATEMENT No. V—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1932.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1931 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total, 1932 ...	18	4	14	18	4	13	17	14	5	19	8	10	...
Total, 1931 ...	16	4	23	27	2	20	22	14	7	21	11	16	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

1	2		3		4											
					Offences dealt with by											
					a				b				c			
	Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		Relating to work.				Relating to prohibited articles.				Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.			
					Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	14,992	488	15	3	3,979	7	1,687	...	1,622	6	895	3	143	1	268	...
Total, 1931 ...	11,444	245	14	...	2,234	8	1,758	2	1,303	3	929	...	136	...	256	4

Superintendents.									5			
	d				e							
	All other breaches of jail rules.				Total.					a	b	
	Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	4,107	91	3,128	17	9,851	105	5,978	20	16	3	2,849	31	829	12
Total, 1931 ...	2,529	32	1,757	11	6,202	44	4,700	18	14	...	1,611	8	546	7

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*continued.*

	6																7	
	Punishments inflicted.																	
	By Superintendents.																	
	Minor.								Major.									
	c		*d*		*e*		*f*		*a*		*b*		*c*	*d*	*e*			
	Separate and cellular confinement.		Hand-cuffing and link fetters.		Other punishments.		Total.		Separate and cellular confinement.		Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.		Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.		
Total, 1932 ...	156	4	3,190	...	3,215	62	10,239	109	118	5	1,134	13	3,002	37	72	...		
Total, 1931 ...	84	8	1,905	1	2,354	20	6,500	44	140	3	772	2	2,253	25	58	...		

	8	9	10	11	12	
	Grand Total Punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	
	f Other punishments.	*g* Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1932 ...	2,029	2	6,392	20	16,647	132	68·6	22·3	42·8	41·0	111·6	27·0	0·2	...
Total, 1931 ...	1,912	14	5,160	19	11,674	63	56·8	18·0	45·1	7·8	102·0	25·7	0·2	...

STATEMENT No. VII--(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the Year 1932, excluding the cost of building New Jails, of additions and alterations.

1	2			3					
	Daily average number of prisoners (excluding civil prisoners).			Establishment.					
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932...	15,754	3,261	19,015	7,07,096	49,668	7,56,764	39 12 9	7,00,188	6,994
Total, 1931...	11,914	2,851	14,765	7,18,027	22,371	7,40,398	50 2 5	5,83,296	3,424

1	4			5			
	Dieting Charges.			Hospital Charges.			
	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ..	1,946	7,09,128	37 4 8	20,275	8,29	17,109	45,413
Total, 1931 ..	1,952	5,88,172	39 13 4	14,587	3,267	23,841	41,695

Note.--The cost of jail garden produce supplied to the prisoners is not taken into account in calculating the average cost per prisoner.

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*contd.*

1	5		6		7			
	Hospital Charges —*contd.*		Clothing and bedding of Prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			
	E.	F.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	2 6 3	120 1 9	97,732	5 2 3	20,447	66,083	...	86,530
Total, 1931 ...	2 13 2	166 6 1	64,407	4 5 10	18,317	61,809	...	80,126

1	7	8				9		
	Sanitation Charges —*contd.*	Charges for moving Prisoners.				Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies.		
	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of Jail Guards.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	4 8 10	1,06,359	758	1,07,117	5 11 4	44,978	1,197	10,425
Total, 1931 ...	5 6 10	1,05,709	680	1,06,389	7 3 3	43,269	1,167	15,431

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

1	9					10		11
	Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies—*contd.*					Travelling Allowances.		Contingencies.
	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.
—	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	9,801	216	40,075	1,06,692	5 9 8	8,707	0 7 3	1,884
Total, 1931 ...	6,617	477	30,464	97,425	6 9 6	7,990	0 8 8	1,087

	11						
	Contingencies—*contd.*						
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
— —	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1932 ...	12,953	3,436	20,643	112	5,074	44,102	2 5 0
Total, 1931 ...	9,799	4,021	15,661	136	5,258	35,962	2 7 0

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*concluded.*

1	12							
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
——	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	1,813	5,824	528	472	980	1,194	616	—77
Total, 1931 ...	1,357	2,851	293	544	145	1,587	529	760

1	12				13	
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards—*contd.*					
	I.	J.	K.	L.		
——	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9-F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1932 ...	520	776	12,646	0 10 0	19,74,838	103 13 9
Total, 1931 ...	376	284	8,726	0 9 5	17,71,290	119 15 5

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL.

Showing the result of employment of convicts on manufacture and extra-mural works in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

—	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.	Opening balances under					Outstanding debt due by the prison at end of this year.	Amount drawn during the year and value of goods received from Jails or other Departments.
			Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the Prison.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	15,178	6,217	2,925	48,200	62,917	42,627	9,222	5,808	2,94,032
Total, 1931 ...	11,455	4,974	1,407	42,441	70,040	46,044	14,890	5,302	2,54,795

—	Total.	Closing balances under					Outstanding debt due by the Prison at end of last year.	Amount paid into Treasury during the year, inclusive of adjustments for Jail and Other Departments.	Total.
		Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw Materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to Prison.			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1932 ...	4,65,731	2,754	48,839	57,577	39,288	10,515	5,005	4,95,400	6,59,378
Total, 1931 ...	4,34,919	2,943	48,700	63,350	42,968	9,325	10,870	4,69,270	6,47,426

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL—*concluded.*

—	Cash earnings (being total of Col. 18 less total of Col. 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on Col. 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on Col. 3.	Net profit (Col. 19 *minus* Col. 11).	Average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour.	Average net profit per prisoner employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1932 ...	2,01,368	13 4 3	32 6 3	1,93,647	12 12 2	31 2 4
Total, 1931 ...	2,14,475	18 11 7	43 1 11	2,12,507	18 8 10	42 11 7

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

—	Total cost of maintenance excluding for superintendence (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Cash earnings (Col. 20, Statement VIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Col. 2 *minus* Col. 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (Col. 3 *minus* Col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Total, 1932 ...	19,19,836 0	100 15	2,01,368 0	10 9	17,18,468 0	90 6
Total, 1931 ...	17,12,086 0	115 15	2,14,475 0	14 8	14,97,611 0	101 7

STATEMENT No. X—VITAL.

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1932.

1	2			3			4		
	Number of Person that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.			Number admitted into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	20,458	2,728	23,186	18,527	558	19,085	11,911	440	12,351
Total, 1931 ...	17,770	2,726	20,496	14,541	311	14,852	9,107	226	9,333

1	5			6			7		
							RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			A.		
							Of admission into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	364·6	13·5	378·1	132	4	136	642·9	788·5	647·2
Total, 1931 ...	245·1	5·5	250·6	156	3	159	626·3	725·7	628·4

1	7								
	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—*contd.*								
	B.			C.			D.		
	Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	19·7	24·2	19·8	7·1	7·2	7·1	7·1	7·2	7·1
Total, 1931 ...	16·9	17·7	16·9	10·7	9·6	10·7	10·8	9·6	10·7

STATEMENT No. XI—VITAL.

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

1	2							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
—	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1932	...	...	930	4	2,369	1	43	11
Total, 1931	...	...	571	5	2,138	2	32	15

1	2—*contd.*									
	E.		F.		G.		H.		I.	
—	Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other Infective diseases.		Pneumonia		Other Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1932	19	3	124	2	662	19	191	31	469	6
Total, 1931	14	4	80	7	368	15	203	41	439	3

STATEMENT No. XI—VITAL—*continued.*

1	2—*contd.*				3			
	J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM			
—	Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D
Total, 1932	539	1	778	..	...	...	60·1	0·3
Total, 1931	329	3	872	...	...	...	48·8	0·4

1	3—*contd.*							
	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—*concld.*							
—	Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1932	153·1	0·1	12·3	2·0	34·8	0·1	547·3	7·3
Total, 1931	182·9	0·2	17·4	3·5	28·1	0·3	577·1	11·3

STATEMENT No. XII—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932, according to Length of Time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1932 ...	7,374	34	4·6	3,334	24	7·2	1,939	25	12·9
Total, 1931 ...	4,468	39	8·7	2,441	33	13·5	1,725	28	16·2

1	5			6			7		
	Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1932 ..	1,341	10	7·4	995	11	11·1	577	9	15·6
Total, 1931 ...	1,267	9	7·1	1,034	16	15·5	625	7	11·2

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
—	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	2,179	69	1,01,339	3,671	1,03,518	3,740	1,07,258	3,197	64	3,261	33,684	992	34,676
Total, 1931 ...	2,670	43	83,207	2,819	85,877	2,862	88,739	2,790	61	2,851	29,667	819	30,486

1	7			8		9		10		11		
—	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1932.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	28,967	1,151	30,118	38,326	1,545	23	...	21	1	2,497	51	2,548
Total, 1931 ...	23,412	907	24,319	30,579	1,067	15	...	23	...	2,181	69	2,250

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1932.

1	2	3	Number who	
	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	(a) Up to 1 lb.	(b) From 1 to 5 lbs.
Total, 1932 ...	32,490	8,530	3,525	6,739

1	4			5				
	had gained weight.			Number who had lost weight.				
	(c) From 5 to 10 lbs.	(d) Over 10 lbs.	Total.	(a) Up to 1 lb.	(b) From 1 to 5 lbs.	(c) From 5 to 10 lbs.	(d) Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Total, 1932 ...	4,350	1,854	16,468	2,145	3,241	1,440	666	7,492

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Remission System during the year 1932.

1	2	3					
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the remission system.				Maximum days gained released dur	
		Sentenced to				Senten	
	Number released during the year who came under the Remission System for industry but failed to gain remission.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.
Total, 1932 ...	11	7,180	989	494	122	90	225

1	4		5				6	7
	remission in by any convicts ing the year.		Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.					
	ced to		Sentenced to					
	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1932 ...	450	1,389	453	1,554	3,264	6,308	47 8 0	4 1 0

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.